

SIEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST.
 No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. | 1221

NOTES FROM JAPAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, January 21st.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Animated perhaps by the enthusiasm which is characteristic of most people at New Year, and especially if the New Year is ushered in with such glorious weather as we have had the past few days, the newspapers are all talking hopefully of the advent of more prosperous times. The year 1909 seems to have been one of convalescence from the disastrous experiences of 1908 and 1907, and if one can judge from the indications thrown out by the returns of Japanese trade, which show an excess in exports of 100,000,000 yen, from the intimation of government officials, and from the conclusions of financial writers, we are certainly on the threshold of a season of prosperity. The first session of the Tokyo Stock Exchange was held on Thursday last, the 4th inst., when the market opened firm with some remarkable advances. It is early yet to predict, but granted that there are no serious commercial disasters such as characterized the opening weeks of 1909 the outlook seems very hopeful. The only cloud on the commercial horizon is the situation in one or two companies, notably the Hoken Oil, whose position is much criticised. A bad break, similar to the collapse of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company twelve months ago, might do much to injure the market and ruin investors' hopes, but unlike the situation of a year ago we are now, to quote the best authorities, to experience the return of good trade, so that the advent of any fresh commercial scandal would not have the damaging effect it certainly had in the pessimistic days of January, 1909.

THE CLARK TOURIST PARTY.

Nagasaki has been giving a rousing reception to a large party of American tourists, numbering seven hundred, who are to spend a fortnight in Japan. They seem to have had a sort of official reception, for the Mayor and all the city fathers turned out to bid them a hearty adieu. And of course the happy tourists left a considerable amount of money behind at Nagasaki, but of that I am not sure! Now they are in this part of the country escorted over such points as Kanakura, Tokyo, and Nikko in batches of 150, miniature armies who could not be lost even in the wild of Tokyo. They will have a good time here, for the weather is glorious, and will leave Japan's shores happy in the possession of silver medals presented by Yokohama as souvenirs.

AN AVIATION MEET.

You have already published an account of the first ascent in Japan of an aeroplane in my dispatch describing Lieutenant Le Prieur's recent experience with a "glider." The experiments afforded a good deal of amusement to an enormous crowd of idle folk, drawn thither by the prospect of seeing something unusual. It is not difficult to get a Tokyo crowd together at any time, but the lieutenant's exploit was something out of the common and consequently a most uncommon crowd assembled. The performances of which I have already given you a description was repeated a few days ago, and this aviation meet was certainly interesting for many things besides the display of the lieutenant's ability to handle his glider.

It was interesting, because of the crowds and the army of photographers who were attracted to the spot by the prospect of a repetition of something exciting. The Japanese photographer is a specialty. Nothing deters him, and whether he is professional or amateur, he will come bustling to the scene and believe for all the world as if his presence were absolutely necessary. As we had to wait for fully four hours before the aviator could make an ascent, owing to the absence of the necessary motorcar to tow the glider, we had plenty of opportunity for watching the antics of the photographic tribe. One little fellow carried a good deal of amusement by the deft manner in which he "took" the glider from different positions.

He had a way of whipping his kimono over his head and his apparatus and focusing his lens that was diverting and served to amuse to foreign spectators while it lasted. There were also diversions caused by the police in their attempts to handle the crowd. The Tokyo police do not know how to handle a crowd, and the people in the mass show no respect for their authority, for it is too often abused against helpless individuals. A large area had been cleared almost the size and shape of a football field, and the bobbies were kept busy straightening out the lines of massed humanity. In watching these and other incidents the time passed by and after the space of some four hours there was a prospect of an ascent being made.

THE CROWD SATISFIED.

It should be stated that after the disaster to the machine caused by Captain Albarr's toppling over into Shinoban pond at the first ascent, the glider had been partially reconstructed. The new machine is built entirely of thin bamboo and calico, with wire fastenings and small wheels underneath on which it runs before the ascent. The motor car used on this occasion was Mr. Okura's 65-horse-power machine. About two hundred yards' run was allowed to the glider at full speed before it got sufficient momentum to rise above the ground. The machine was run to the top of the course, and attached to the motor car by a rope about fifty feet long. The car then started, and in the course of fifty yards developed a great speed and a tremendous amount of dust, and after some anxious waiting the glider could be seen emerging above the dust cloud and kept from soaring aloft by the tow-rope. On one or two occasions during these experiments it almost appeared as if the machine would not ascend at all, but each time, however, the steersman started to a height of twenty feet, and having gracefully descended the performance

was repeated. At the last ascent, however, the machine came down rather heavily, with the result that the frame-work was damaged, stopping experiments for the day. It was then towed home through the streets. In a subsequent conversation with the lieutenant I learned that in these ascents he felt much more confident in his power to balance the machine in the air than on the first occasion some weeks previously. In a few weeks there is every probability that the lieutenant will have an opportunity of flying in a proper aeroplane, capable of propelling itself and accomplishing flights of a similar character to those in Europe.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE DIET.

In a few days the Imperial Diet will be in active session, the formalities of the opening and appointment of committees having been completed, according to custom, prior to the New Year's holidays. One great question of national importance to be solved shortly is that of treaty revision, and there is a good deal of anxiety in this country as to the outcome. Several of the leading papers have shown that they are jealous for the maintenance of Japan's rights in the light of the position of a first-class power. There appears to be a good deal of heart-burning on this subject, although it is perfectly clear that Japan is far from occupying a first-rate position among the peoples of the world in the accepted sense. Such, however, has been the effect of a successful war on the minds of the common people, who cannot be expected to pay much attention to the writings of men of light and learning, men who are constantly demonstrating the backwardness of the country in economics and those things which go to make a first-class power. Hence it is that those who will be responsible for negotiating the new treaties will not have an enviable position. I should not be surprised if this subject did not prove the most thorny political question with which Japan has had to deal during the present era. The papers claim that much advantage was taken of Japan's weakness in 1899, when the present treaties were made, and that this must not occur again. The statesman responsible for the revision of the treaties will not be envied.

Another important subject that may be considered akin to this revision is the question of land-ownership for foreigners. It is stated that the Government is considering the grant of this concession on a reciprocal basis. In this event the Americans in Japan would find themselves treated on a similar footing to the Japanese in America, and this would lead to either the final settlement of a troublesome question or further involve the two countries. There appears to be little doubt that this privilege will be granted to foreigners at no distant date, but whether it will come prior to treaty revision or as a consequence of revision no one can at present say.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

19th January.

CARLESS RUMOURS.

For several weeks past most alarming rumours have been in circulation in the city and beyond its confines. It has been freely hinted that the peace so long enjoyed would be rudely disturbed at no remote period, and naturally no little uneasiness and anxiety has been created. But needless to say they have no foundation in fact. Nothing has occurred to interfere with the good relations which exist at present among all classes of the community. But this statement is just as baseless as the others, the only thing to give colour to the story is that a detachment of about 100 soldiers sailed last month in order to relieve the time-expired men of the garrison.

FIRES.

A joss stick shop was burned on Christmas night, and though the insurance money has been paid the master and his employees have been thrown into prison on suspicion of being incendiaries. It is hoped that the facts of the case will soon be ascertained, as the reputation of the court becomes tarnished with the delays which already take place in the administration of justice.

The night before last a fire occurred in a shop in the Travessa do Barco, and the hand-pump of that district received the first prize. It is the custom in Macao to award a prize to the first to throw water on the flames.

SPORT.

Sportsmen are fewer in the neighboring villages this year, not because game is scarce, but simply because government officials are not allowed to leave the Colony.

THE COMING CRISIS.

The committee appointed to take a census of the population is busily engaged on its labours, and it is to be hoped that they will meet with no opposition from the Chinese, who feel suspicious when the officials come round to their premises.

THE ICE BUSINESS.

The proprietors of the ice factories here have proposed that the Fazenda should increase their license fee to \$1,000 each per year on condition that any vendors of imported ice should pay a license of \$5,000. The politicians have not been answered yet. Last year, although the two firms in Hongkong were sending over their ice and the two local factories were at work the public could not receive a sufficient supply. It is to be hoped that the monopoly will not be allowed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H.-A. Linie str. *Vandalia* left Shanghai on the 19th inst. a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.
The P.-M. str. *Siberia* arrived at San Francisco on the 13th inst.
The str. *Monalia* is expected at this port on Saturday about 8 a.m.

HAMBURG LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

December 23rd.

GERMANY'S PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

Now that the question of Tariff Reform is to be for the first time in this country inaugurated by Prince Bismarck just thirty years ago affords food for reflection. According to an article on the subject in the *Frankfurter Nachrichten*—the population of the empire has within that time risen from 42 millions to 65; emigration has declined from 500,000 to about 20,000, whilst immigration has steadily increased and at present exceeds the emigration, the total surplus during the years 1895 to 1906 amounting to 150,000 souls. The number of resident aliens which in 1880 was about 250,000 is now close upon a million. Conservative estimates put the total of the national wealth at 300 milliard Marks compared with 150 milliard thirty years ago, but there is good reason to believe that the former figure is considerably below the mark. Prior to the introduction of a protectionist tariff, imports amounted to 4 milliard Marks and exports to 2½ milliard; at the end of 1907 the respective figures were 9 and 7 milliard, being second only to those of Great Britain, viz., 12½ and 10. In that year 11,256,000 persons were engaged in productive pursuits in Germany, whereas according to the census of 1901 only 10,336,000 were so employed in the United Kingdom, and as the population there is increasing on a moderate scale, only it appears doubtful whether the difference has been made up since; besides, not more than 2½ millions are engaged in agriculture, against 8½ millions in this country, so that her reserves of labour seem pretty well exhausted.

The development of agriculture has been equal to that of trade. The average yields of the cereal crops during the years 1875/9 were: Rye, 5½ million tons; wheat, 2½ millions; barley, 2 millions; and oats, 4 millions; whilst 9½ million tons of rye, 3½ millions of wheat, 3½ of barley and 9 of oats were raised in 1907, which coincides very nearly with the mean of the previous six years. The potato crop increased from 23 to 25 million tons at the end of the seventies to an annual average of 40 millions since the beginning of the present century, the yield in 1907 even approaching 45 millions. The production of sugar beet rose during the same period from 4 to 16 million tons. Protectionism may have tended to make everything dearer in Germany than it was thirty years ago, but it has certainly stimulated the productive power of the country, and from all accounts the standard of living amongst the working classes is nearly as high as in England owing to the steady advance in wages.

THE FRANKFURT STOCK EXCHANGE.

The *Frankfurter* of 15th inst. contains an interesting paper on the origin and growth of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange by Dr. H. Triempler, from which I take the following:—Up to the second half of the last century the Frankfurt stock market was the most important, if not the only important one, in Germany, besides being the oldest owing its origin to the far-famed "meese" or fair which was held twice a year in that town, and which ever since the last centuries of the middle ages, and up to a very recent date exercised so powerful an influence on the development of trade in this country. Merchants from all parts of Europe were wont to assemble on those occasions in the city on the Main, whither, owing to the absence of import duties, large quantities of merchandise were consigned for sale. Large sums of money changed hands there, and it soon became the custom to make all bills of exchange and other payments due at the fair. In order to facilitate the settlement of these accounts a clearance system had been devised which in an edict of the year 1592 is already mentioned as "an ancient convenient custom." It was called "Börsenration" and was effected in the following manner. At certain hours in the day during the fair the traders present met in a certain place bringing with them their "balance books" containing the names of their debtors and creditors with the amounts due. Then A being indebted to B, but a creditor to C, would inquire of the former whether he had any payments to make to the latter, in which case he would transfer the whole or part of his claim on C to A, who would make use of it as a set-off against C. If A did not owe any money to C, other parties were called in until the chain was complete, when the transaction was entered in the official register, the "Meesebuch," with full particulars as to dates, amounts, &c. It may be supposed rather a clumsy way of doing things, but it obviated the necessity of payments in ready money. In order to illustrate the importance of Frankfurt had acquired as a banking place nearly 400 years ago, it may be mentioned that the Emperor Charles V. on his accession to the imperial crown in 1519 paid a portion of the amount promised to the prince-electors for their vote in a bill for 110,000 florins and three others of 55,000 each on Frankfurt. In 1584 the famous banking firm of Fugger in Augsburg remitted bills to the extent of 250,000 florins from their branch office in Nürnberg. Venice, &c. to that town, which were duly honoured, and the proceeds forwarded in cash to Brussels. Business was at first confined to the time of the fair, and when they were over and the foreign merchants who formed the great majority of the traders had departed the town resumed its aspect of a small community of tradespeople and farmers. This, however, was changed when in the course of the sixteenth century merchants from the Netherlands and France, seeking to escape religious persecution at home, settled down in Frankfurt and transferred to this city their wide-spread commercial and banking interests. Meetings for exchange business at other times

than those of the fair were gradually introduced and soon to have become a regular institution early in the next century, if not before. The term "Börs" (bourse) is first used in a deed relating to the prolongation of a bill of exchange falling due at the fair of 1608.

The meetings were held in an open square in front of the old town hall, the "Römer," well known to the modern tourist; they began whilst the fair lasted at 10 p.m., closing at 2 o'clock. Towards the end of the 17th century, however, a hall was hired for the purpose in a private building, and a more complete organisation became necessary. A committee was formed of members of the mercantile community, to whom the management was entrusted, and whose first official records date from the year 1694. The expenses were covered by contributions levied on the frequenters of the exchange; their number 25 years later did not exceed 75. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that none but Christians were admitted, the Jews holding their meetings somewhere in the neighbourhood. In the second half of the eighteenth century they began to be tolerated, but as it is proved by the fact that they were not called upon to contribute to the maintenance of the institution, did not obtain full membership until 1813, when together with other Jewish disabilities this one was removed. The Christians themselves were split up into two religious parties, the Lutherans comprising the old families of Frankfurt and the Calvinists, to which most of the refugees belonged. The former possessed the greater political influence, but the latter, being the wealthier, took the lead in matters of finance. Constant dissensions were the consequence, to stop which an agreement was come to between the two parties in 1707 that in future the governing body should consist of four members from each side; they were to be elected for life and vacancies caused by death or otherwise to be filled up by co-optation. From being representatives of the members of the exchange only they in time came to be looked upon as representing the entire mercantile community, and in 1808 were incorporated in the newly-constituted Chamber of Commerce.

Brokers seem to have existed from a very early date, for they are already mentioned in the oldest Frankfurt law code, that of 1352. An edict of the year 1580 decrees that brokers on being appointed shall take an oath to perform their duties conscientiously and to the best of their abilities and to abstain from doing business on their own account, unless they have previously informed the other party to the transaction of their intention of acting as principals. The fixing of the official quotations for stocks and the different rates of exchange became part of their duty in 1625. The rates of brokerage, of which one-third went to the State, varied considerably at different times and were frequently a matter of private agreement. Interlopers were subject to severe penalties. At the fair in the autumn of 1580 there were three sworn brokers, viz., three from Antwerp and one each from Geneva, Florence, Cologne, Augsburg, Nürnberg and Frankenthal; two years later there were twelve, and in 1589 forty-eight are mentioned, of which, however, only six belonged to the town. In 1660 a law was passed that henceforth only citizens of Frankfurt should be appointed, in consequence of which their number sank to nine, five being employed on the stock exchange and four in the produce markets. The former happened to be Christians, the latter Jews. Ordinances regulating the brokerage business were promulgated at different times, but it was not until 1683 that contract notes in writing were made compulsory. In spite of the heavy penalties imposed on interlopers the sworn brokers had much to suffer from outside competition, which increased to such an extent that the Chamber of Commerce in 1811 seriously discussed the propriety of throwing open the trade to all. Nothing came of this, however; on the contrary the number of sworn brokers on the stock exchange rose to 72 in 1830, owing to the rapid development of dealings in securities; in the produce markets where the conditions were different the number declined. The "deutsches Handelsgesetzbuch" and a subsequent enactment in 1864 have since then placed the brokerage business on a footing more in accordance with modern principles.

CARNIVAL PREPARATIONS AT MANILA.

It may be said this year, with perfect truthfulness, says the *Manila Gazette*, that at last all elements in the community have been actively enlisted in the work of preparation in the Carnival. In former Carnivals up to the date of the opening of the Carnival gates, enthusiasm and active assistance have been confined largely to a comparatively small number of classes, officers of the civil and military establishments, business men, a small number of clubs and organizations, and the small percentage of the rest of the public in general, which can always be counted upon in an emergency. This year, however, the interest in active preparation and the disposition to not only participate but to substantially share the responsibilities of the situation seems to have permeated a much larger percentage of the population.

The latest addition to the forces of Carnival enthusiasts is a mounted musical outfit, to be executed in connection with one of the three hippodrome performances which are being prepared. The outfit will be composed of eight ladies and eight gentlemen, all expert riders and prominent in Manila's society affairs.

None but highly-trained horses will appear. The costumes will be extremely artistic, the entire feature is being conducted by a leader who has had extensive experience in the presentation of similar features in the United States; rehearsals are being held frequently, and all developments indicate a spectacle which will rank high among the other beautiful carnivals which will be produced. The ladies who will participate in the procession are Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Rockenbach, Mrs. Gruber, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. McCue, Miss Baldwin and Miss Goldman. The gentlemen are Mr. Wightman, Capt. Burleson, Lieut. Coates, Major Rockenbach, Capt. Mitchell, Lieut. Gruber, Mr. O'Reilly and Capt. Rogers.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MUST BRING THEIR OWN SHOES.
The following advertisement appears in a Bavarian journal: "Men wanted to sweep the snow at St. Peter's. The post is excellent, but I am compelled to resign because I find that it is getting too much for me, as I already hold the office of town clerk, schoolmaster, and organist. No candidates without shovels of their own need apply."

PETITION AND COUNTER-PETITION.
A group of Belgrade women have petitioned the authorities to prohibit gambling, under severer penalties than those now in force. As a set-off to this, says a Belgrade correspondent, a number of men are now petitioning for the compulsory closure of all milliners' shops, adducing that they are a greater source of domestic disorder and poverty.

ONE-WORD BOOK.

In answer to a deputation from Bosnia who came to present their respects, Kaiser Franz-Joseph merely said: "Zbogom" (Good day). According to the correspondent of a London journal a firm of publishers in Sarajevo had got previous orders from the deputation to edit the expected discourse on religion in rich blinding, and now insists that the contract be carried out.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

Ex-President Roosevelt has written to a friend of his in Washington to the effect that he and his son Kermit are in perfect health, and that they will arrive in the United States during the month of June next. Previous to his return the ex-President will have conferences in London, Paris, and Berlin with reference to his African hunting expedition. Mrs. Roosevelt will go as far as Khartoum prior to her husband's return, and will meet him there.

IN A BOOK STORE.

The young man who said he'd never eaten any to somebody who asked him if he liked Trollope was outside the other day in a New York book store. A girl of seventeen came in and asked the clerk to show her "by a man named K. O. or Shells, or something like that." "Oh," said the clerk, "Shells? Promethium Unbound?" "Yes," replied the girl, "that's it. But, if you please, I'd rather have it bound. It's so easy to lose the pages, you know, if it isn't."—*New York Sun*.

PRINCESS'S TELEGRAM—A CURIOUS MISTAKE.
A story comes from Harroldes about a telegram from England to the Duchess of Fife, which was sent to that port to be handed to her Royal Highness on board the steamer *India* on its way to Egypt. The postman who was to see to its delivery read "Princess Royal" on the address. After much study he wrote something over it, and laid the telegram aside with others that could not be delivered. Meanwhile the steamer *India* was actually being delayed by waiting for the delivery of the telegram, which it was known should have arrived. At last the postal authorities found it and forwarded it with apologies for the delay. The postman had looked for a ship called "Princess Royal," and being unable to find it, laid the message aside with the note "Bateau Inconnu."

STOCKBROKERS' EXPENSIVE LARK.
One of the most remarkable stock exchange operations ever known in the history of the New York Exchange occurred on the 27th ult., says the *New York Herald*. Block shares were forced upon thirty-one points in less than fifteen minutes. London, who had been speculating heavily on the short side of this stock, lost a million pounds. The stock reacted and fell to about the original opening figures. The standing committee of the New York Stock Exchange is investigating the matter, as it is reported that the lark was due to a Christmas spree of a number of influential stockbrokers who had not yet finished celebrating their holidays. They started in bidding upon Block Island shares and vied with one another in overbidding, with the consequence that short accounts were closed out and a collapse resulted. The event has created a great sensation in Wall Street.

A NOTE IN AN APPLE BARREL.
Mr. Joseph Marsh, the farmer of Nova Scotia who put a note in a barrel of apples saying he wished to correspond "with some fair maid between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five," writes to the *Express* to say he had 140 replies within a week. The note among the apples was discovered by Mr. J. O. Sims, fruit and vegetable broker, who communicated it to the *Express*, in which it was published on October 23 last. Mr. Marsh states that he little thought when he wrote the note that he would receive so many replies, and asks us to say that he is now happily married. "Many of the young ladies," he adds, "have asked what the prospects would be if they came to Canada. There are mills throughout Canada where a great deal of woman help is needed. Wages in a factory would be about \$2.10 to \$2.50 per month, while those for housework would be from \$1.12 to \$2.22."

PRINCE ITO'S ADVICE TO THE ACTRESS.
A correspondent of the *Picaro* states that when Mme. Sato, the famous Japanese actress, received the news of the assassination of Prince Ito at Mito, where she was playing with her troupe, she burst into tears. "In my frequent quarrels with my husband," the actress said, "we sometimes asked Prince Ito to judge between us. One day, when we had a more than usually violent dispute at Chigasaki, the Prince came in unexpectedly, and I asked him to decide on the question. But he declined, while proposing the following solution: 'Go down into the garden, both of you, and fight it out like wrestlers. The one who wins will out like a victor. The one who loses will naturally be the one who is in the right.' No naturally he was right. In a trice Karakami and I were in wrestling form. My husband was just recovering from a serious illness, and being very weak, I soon threw him to the ground. This amused the Prince enormously."

THE BOMBARDER POODLE.
The French warship *Yves* sank in the recent gale, a mere child's play. For a week or two days previously she had been the target for experiments in penetration and bursting effect of new sorts of shells, carried out under the personal superintendence of the new Minister of Marine, Admiral de Beyer. The admiral not only watched the trial, but on several occasions gave an example of official courage by standing by the guns that were trained on the *Yves*. Besides the penetrating and destructive effect of the shells on armor plates, experiments were simultaneously made as to the surprising force of the new machine. Out of all the animals caged on board the *Yves* only one small poodle survived.

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INSPECTION INVITED.

[51]

When first the commission came to examine the damages the dog barked with delight, and manifested his friendliness to his would-be executioners. This, however, availed him nothing, and he was again shut up in his kennel to undergo a second bombardment. And again when the commission came on board after the firing he was as frisky and gay as ever. The bargees who accompanied the high officials were softer-hearted, apparently, and begged the life of the pup, which was granted, and the poodle *Ima* will henceforth be a ship's dog of one of the Toulon fleet, and can boast of having stood a hotter shell fire than most living human "sea dogs."

P. & O. "NILE" IN COLLISION.

The following account of the accident of the *Nile*, which Benter cabled on Christmas Day, appears in a London paper:—

A collision, which was fortunately unattended by loss of life or personal injury, took place on Christmas Eve in the Thames between the steamship *Nile*, one of the Peninsular & Oriental Company's passenger and cargo vessels, and the Main Patents Cable Company's telegraph ship *Telonia*. The *Nile* sustained such severe damage to her stern that it was necessary to return to Gravesend, and the vessel will have to discharge her cargo preparatory to repairs. The *Telonia*, which was returning from Valencia to Bow Creek to be docked for cleaning, was seriously damaged on the starboard quarter. The *Nile*, which does not belong to the largest class of the Peninsular & Oriental Company's liners—left the Royal Albert Dock on Friday morning carrying a full cargo and between 50 and 60 passengers for Calcutta. She had reached Hole Haven, between the Chispen and the Mucking Lights, when the fog became so dense that her captain thought it prudent to cast anchor. The vessel was lying there when, at about a quarter to 8 o'clock, the *Telonia*, which was coming up the river, approached her. The course of the *Telonia* was changed with a view to clear the anchored vessel, and a collision appeared to have been averted, when the force of the tide caught the moving vessel and swung her athwart the *Nile's* stern. The starboard quarter of the *Telonia* was twisted to such an extent as to make the navigation of the ship a matter of difficulty.

Nearly all of the *Nile's* passengers were below, and did not realise what had happened until they were informed by the ship's officers that it would be necessary to return to Gravesend. No danger was apprehended, and, although it was reported that the *Nile* was leaking, very little water entered. Both vessels remained until the fog lifted, and then came up the river, the *Nile* casting anchor just below Gravesend, while the *Telonia* proceeded to Bow Creek. Yesterday the *Nile* was brought to the Royal Albert Dock.

It is impossible at present to ascertain the extent of the damage to the *Nile*. Some of her passengers have returned to their homes for a day or two, and the Peninsular & Oriental Company is providing accommodation for those who wish to avail themselves of it until the next vessel of the same line sails for Calcutta, probably two or three days hence. The necessary repairs to the ship are expected to occupy at least a fortnight. It is believed that none of the plates are broken. The *Telonia* is one of the newest vessels of the Main Patents Cable Company.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 20th at 12:05 p.m.—The barometer has risen considerably over E. Japan and fallen moderately over W. Japan and the China coast. A depression which has progressed Eastwards along the Yangtze valley, lies now off the E. coast of China.

Pressure is increasing again over the Upper Yangtze. It is highest over N. China and Manchuria.

The monsoon is likely to freshen again in the Formosa Channel by to-morrow. Moderate to fresh monsoon may be expected over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (*) N.E. winds, freshening.
Formosa Channel Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.
(*) E. to N.E. winds, fresh; misty, some rain.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

M. R. LEISSING, having left our employ, ceases to sign our Firm per Procuration.

M. J. HELMERS is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration from 1st Dec. 1909.

Canton, 15th January, 1910. [197]

TO LET

TOP FLOOR of No. 25, Des Voeux Road Central, in occupation of Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., suitable for Office. Immediate possession. Rent moderate. Apply to—

S. BISNEY.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910. [198]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WONG KWEE CHEK of No. 110A, Shekwan Road, Shanghai, in the Empire of China, has, on the 21st day of December, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:

Two Children standing upon a scroll and holding in their hands a globe upon which is depicted a map of the world. Upon the scroll are the words "TRADE MARK" and the Chinese characters "商標" being the name in Chinese characters of the Standard Chemical Factory.

The name of WONG KWEE CHEK who claims to be the Sole Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicant in respect of the following Goods:—

PILLS, MEDICINES.

In Class 3.

A facsimile of such Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the Undersigned.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1910.

DEACON, LOCKE & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicant.

FOR SHANGHAI

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ARCADIA" will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 21st inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

E. A. HEWITT.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910. [199]

"SKIR" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE" Captain Daniels, will be despatched as above on 27th inst.

This Steamer has Superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910. [200]

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 20 Cents.

On Paper 30 Cents.

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 8th and 9th of March, in the Botanic Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send the Entries to the Hon. Secretary not later than 1st March. Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

L. GIBBS.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1910. [178]

PASSAGE WANTED.

BY YOUNG CHINESE LADY, Under- standing English, willing to take charge of Children on a voyage to England in return for passage. She is proceeding Home for further Education.

For further particulars apply to—

Miss FITTS.

81, Stephen's House, Bonham Road.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910. [192]

"SOLIGNUM."

A perfect preservative stain for Wood, Stone and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the ravages of insects and vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"SOLIGNUM" REALLY DOES WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, etc.

In Drums and Barrels of Various Colours. Prospectus and all further information from—

SIEMSEN & Co.

(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

Sole Agents

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1494]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 19th January, to TUESDAY, 25th January, 1910, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1910. [165]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 11.45 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 17th January, to TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910. [153]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 17th January, to TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910. [154]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mandou, on TUESDAY, the 8th February, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th January to the 8th February, 1910, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1910. [180]

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a Liquid Food in predigested form containing all the best, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic. Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of DEBILITY after MALARIA, from OVERWORK or other causes, ANEMIA, NERVOUSNESS or DYSPEPSIA. Samples on Application.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. [1519]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at 4s. 4d. and 7s. 5d. per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1314]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTABE, HOYO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMAYAMADA, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU, Osaka.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above: "TWASAKI" Codes: AT ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHENKING: Messrs. GARRING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co. For Particulars apply to—

H. OISHI, Manager, No. 2, Peddar Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [36]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have Appointed MR. C. WING SHAN as Sole Manager of our Firm, and that all receipts and other documents purporting to be made by or on behalf of our Firm, without which the same will not be recognized by us.

AN YOUNG & COMPANY,
(No. 18, Victoria Street)
Hongkong, 7th January, 1910. [147]

GESUCHT

DEUTSCHE FIRMENIMPORTMANNS- als Filialleiter.

Anfragen in deutscher oder englischer Sprache an "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910. [191]

E. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYLAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road, or those parts of a domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be throughout by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Under-sides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Caved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Taik Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road, and a straight line drawn from the North end thereof through the Tsimshai Watercourse to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

The Government Limewashing Contractor is prepared to do the work on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

W. BOWEN-HOWLANDS, Secretary.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1910. [171]

TO LET

From 20th May till 1st October, a.c.

STRAATHALLAN, 31, ROBINSON ROAD, 6-ROOMED HOUSE, Furnished, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

Apply to—

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 14th January, 1910. [170]

OFFICES TO LET

ON the Second Floor, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Central, corner of Lee House Street, SIX COMMODIOUS and AIRY ROOMS, with Lavatory and Kitchen attached. For Terms apply to—

H. PERRY SMITH, P.C.A., Receiver L. M. ALEXANDER & Co., in Voluntary Liquidation, 15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [152]

TO LET—FURNISHED

FROM 1st APRIL NEXT.

NO. 7, PRAK ROAD, known as "EVEN-BAKSEK," six-roomed BUNGALOW, with Good Servants and Cooler Quarters and a Garden.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [146]

TO LET

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 20th January, 1910. [193]

TO LET OR FOR SALE

DERRINGTON, PRAK ROAD, No. 8, SHORCLIFFE, Garden Road, 7.

For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHROTER, King's Buildings, 111, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [156]

TO LET

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE, between Wyndham and Zetland Streets, lately vacated by Messrs. Barretto & Co., suitable for Cinematograph show or storage.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 5th January, 1910. [130]

POPULAR SUMMER RETREAT

ONE of the BEST HOUSES at Kulang, the Beautiful Summer Resort and Sanatorium, near Foochow, to be let, fully furnished, for the whole season. Apply to Office of this paper for references.

Foochow, 22nd May, 1909. [132]

TO LET

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [90]

TO LET—FURNISHED

THE GROVE, MACDONALD ROAD, Hongkong, 8-Roomed House, fitted with Electric Light, detached Servants' Quarters and Tennis Court, from 1st May, 1910.

Apply to—

PERRY SMITH & SETH, Hongkong, 11th January, 1910. [159]

TO LET

TO BE LET

WITH Possession from March, 1910. (Unfurnished or if desired the furniture could be taken over at a valuation.)

"IAN MOR" Peak Road, Six Rooms, semi-detached house, commanding a good view of the harbour. Tennis Court and Vegetable Garden.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheaply let.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwatt, Area 65,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [199-109]

TO LET

IN No. 5, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, ONE GODOWN.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31 Wyndham Street.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 19th December, 1909. [95]

TO LET

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chung Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE, OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLVD. BURNHAM and No. 15B, Des Voeux Road, to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [87]

TO LET

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL, Immediate entry.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th December, 1909. [93]

TO LET

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 5, (Tang Lay Ting's Godown East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—

KAM POOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [93]

TO LET

NO. 52 and 59, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

HO U MING, 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [96]

TO LET

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [89]

TO LET—FURNISHED

"TANTALLON," 125A, BARKER ROAD. Rent \$225 per Month. Seen by appointment only.

Apply to—

GODDARD & DOUGLAS, Hongkong, 9th December, 1909. [100]

TO LET

AS THE PRAY.

FURNISHED—One Six-Roomed House and One Five-Roomed House for 6 or 8 months from 1st May.

Apply to—

DENNIS & BOWLEY, Hongkong, 15th January, 1910. [135]

TO LET

TWO ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, First Floor, facing the New Post Office.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [151]

TO LET

NO. 2, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

NO. 4, CONDUT ROAD'S ROOMS, from 1st April, 1910.

PREMISES, lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shekwan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMKIN, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

CHELTONDALE (furnished), No. 100, Peak, 1st April to 1st October, 1910.

THE EYRE, No. 15, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very large Garden.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st floor, well suited for Office.

NO. 25, SHEILLY STREET (as a House).

GODOWNS in DADDILL STREET.

ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color washed, exceptionally cheap rental.

FOR SALE—Ten Acres at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 13th January, 1910. [91]

TO LET

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDLE STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [88]

FOR SALE

MAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1745
160 YEARS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

INSURANCES

NOTICE

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the Western ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN-TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1908 £19,121,510.

I. Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,750,000
Paid-up Capital £1,215,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds £3,204,763 7 10
The Underwritten AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE of Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1909. [908]

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED, is prepared to extend the benefits of its well-known "HOME" Policies to Hongkong. Fire Risks also Accepted at Current Rates. For Prospectus and Particulars, apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1910. [187]

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VUUX ROAD.
Dealers in ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.
JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910, Pictorial and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Postal Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c. &c.
Inspection Invited. [110]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Fire Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storehouse and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, KING LOOKE STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

A. TACK & CO.

25, DES VUUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

KODAKS & FILMS

DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1909. [32]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1327]

ON SALE

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLIO-CHINESE CALENDAR
日曆英中甲午十五
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1894 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE.
PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.
The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) by any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

THE CHURCH IN CHINA.

[BY WILLIAM LAMBERT, O.P., IN THE "CATHOLIC TIMES".]

The protestantism of China is the protestantism of the West, but it is not the same. It is a protestantism of the East, and it is a protestantism of the future. It is a protestantism of the East, and it is a protestantism of the future. It is a protestantism of the East, and it is a protestantism of the future.

De Quincey, in a well-known passage, expressed the profound aversion he felt for the Chinese as something in the nature of an elementary instinct, which he could hardly analyze. That such an aversion is commonly held upon is evident from what we see in America, and Australia at the present day. I need not, however, dwell upon that at present. A very appropriate and interesting book on "The Church in China," by Rev. B. Wolfart, S.J., has just appeared, to remind us of higher regions and wider interests in the realm of which we may meet with and venerate the Chinese.

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If the Chinese, in some unaccountable way, draw into activity some deep instinct of our nature against them, as though they were in some way antagonistic of flesh and blood, on the other hand, the Chinese Church is covered all over with the richest purple of martyrdom.

There is no doubt that the Chinese Mission has difficulties of its own. It stands out by itself. The marks upon it seem to be those of martyrdom, weeping, and blood, and all we say is, in the supreme degree, the missionary, on going to China, has to become a child. The people are children, their native religion is childish. Their gods are idiots. They are told in this book that there is nothing a Chinese audience enjoys more than for fun to be poked at its gods. To one preacher, so astraining them, the people cried out: "Yes, teacher, it is all true," and they joined in loud laughter at the joke. But they have the temper of children. The fan has to be very discreet, and the joke wrapped up in a sugar and nutforth before than without damaging their self respect and their innate reverence for the wisdom of their ancestors. With all this, too, they have a HIGH IMMORTAL AND ELABORATE civilisation, stretching back into ages that seem to be covered by gigantic cobwebs of impenetrable mystery. How China arose, how she grew, how she grew so solitary, to become absolutely unique, with the several empires of antiquity all near to her, is a problem not yet solved. Nor has the plumb-line of enquiry gone down to the depths of the average investigation. All China is a mystery. The missionary from the moment he closes behind himself the gates of the outer world becomes a mystery likewise.

And the mystery is deepened when we see how soon he is assimilated. He puts on Chinese slippers, a silk gown, and a pigtail, and becomes from thenceforth as strange to the other world as a Chinese pagoda. Such is the twin repulsive and assimilative power of this marvellous country. We only have to consider the abnormal excesses of the Chinese to see that repulsion to them is at least intelligible. If not justifiable. Among these abnormalities stands out the fearful practice of infanticide. No, it is not even infanticide. It is the lowest abyss of cruelty in the CASTING OUT OF BABIES on the roadside, into the ditches, on the dung-lills, as useless, as troublesome burdens, absolutely denying to their own offspring the dearest right of humanity. It is impossible to mark this infamy as it deserves. That it still exists seems to be proved, that it is still flourishing for ages cannot be denied. Nay, shall we confess it? The children thus cast out are not even killed. They are thrown out alive to struggle, to wall, to starve, to expire. In no other country has this infamy been found. Other nations of the heathen would have destroyed children. There is, however, a perceptible difference between these and the Chinese "heathens" of babes. In the former case the children were victims of superstition which drove people to sacrifice to their treasures and most cherished possessions to the demons disguised as gods. The Chinese sacrifice of infant life was, on the contrary, the putting aside of the trouble and inconvenience caused by children. It was a purely selfish act, promoted by no aim or end except personal convenience. It was done in such a way as to show a mind and heart callous to even the most elementary instincts of human nature. The reader who reads this book about the millions of women who cheerfully bear the burden of having eleven, eleven children of their own, and who related the fact with no emotion of regret. It is horrible in every way. Other customs, almost equally inhuman, seem to give point, a very sharp point and emphasis to the word here recorded of the French missionary in China, who when asked if he thought China would be converted, emphatically answered "Jamais." We might think, indeed, that this word comprised a true verdict, and might be traced in blood-red letters on the sky, upon a nation so degraded as to seem to be untouchable by both nature and grace.

Yet assuredly this book shows that such an opinion is a mistaken one. Whatever theory and preoccupation may seem reasonably to say yet fact gives the final answer to all prejudice to all assumption. "Solvent ambivalence," "TAS CHINESE AND CONVENTUAL," because millions of them have been converted. Yet, the blood has borne fruit, the labours, the witness, the dwelling in remote districts, the exile life, the total sacrifice of self, all have borne a rich harvest, which stands out to-day in garnered sheaves. Facts are stubborn things, and facts begot facts. The facts of conversion have brought out other facts concerning the ideas of the people, which show their horrible customs perhaps in what we may call a less fearful and lurid light. In the first place, there is a respect and reverence in China for the slaughter of the children. There are many governmental decrees against the practice. Next, it is confined to some provinces, and thirdly, it is confined to the effect of very grievous poverty. All this indeed does not avail to make anything

like an enemy, nor does it render China less singular in the outward appearance of other peoples, but it does render the Chinese more like an enemy, and more like a monster, of the human race. It is in some way the effect of spiritual barbarism. And that is the effect of spiritual barbarism. And that is the effect of spiritual barbarism. And that is the effect of spiritual barbarism.

A cloud has come over the prospect; and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that this cloud is Protestantism. The exclusion of foreigners, the jealousy against the missionaries, the foreign devil agitation, all emphasize the advent of Protestantism. Before it came, all was bright; since it came, first I believe by the Deists, the sun has dropped. Facts clearly show that.

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN THE EAST have done great mischief. They have greatly perverted the action of the Church, and they have so confused the native mind that the Chinese are saying "What is Christianity?" and "What is the right sort?" There is no doubt whatever that the Bible Societies at home often conduct their operations on the two concentric lines of opposing Rome, and of circulating Christianity by the Bible alone. The former is too often their favorite programme. The latter subverts the former and tends in the same direction. Not all, indeed, are so animated, but as all go out under the auspices of these principles, it is plain that the result is one, and that the very natural consequence is that the Chinese are scandalized by the want of charity, as well as by a confused crowd of teachers and teaching. It is not surprising, then, that the missions in China, as elsewhere, are paralyzed by the sect. In face of such obstacles, their success may fairly be called wonderful.

The pernicious policy of spreading Christianity by the Bible alone has been too often denounced by the Holy See to leave any doubt of its falsity. If any doubt existed, would prove its unwisdom. Moreover, it rests upon a wholly fictitious duty without which it is meaningless, viz. that everyone is bound to learn to read. The confusions, contradictions, and discord introduced by such a method of the apostolate have become so evident that sincere and learned Protestants themselves are beginning to doubt the wisdom of fomenting division and of emboldening doubt. The Chinese are intelligent enough to see that such a mode of spreading the truth is far too easy-going to be able to be entitled to claim the credentials of sacrifice. Not that there is the dignity and plotting that there used to be. No, the conciliatory attitude on the part of many is changing, and the harmony of many workers is ending.

From these interesting pages we may draw some conclusions favorable to the future of the Church in China. First, we see clearly that the missionary in China is come to stay. He has rooted himself in the land, and will not be thrust out. Second, it is evident that China can no longer be the self-centred Empire, oblivious of all around, that it was for so many ages. Streams of life flow in upon the land from every direction—some welcome, others unwelcome, but all part of that vast network of fact which emphasizes the waking up of the whole human family. This future will see a great Chinese Church. The fact also is obvious from what we have recorded.

RE-DISCOVERY OF LONDON.

HOW AN EXPATRIATE FINDS THE OLD HOME AGAIN.

[BY JOHN N. BATHFEL.]

I have been away from England for more than a dozen years now, but I have not forgotten how to whistle, though, whistling in France is an offence against good manners. And I went out into the street and whistled with two fingers once for a four-wheeler. A taxicab drew up. I was beginning to re-discover London.

The London I used to know has disappeared entirely, or rather so much of it has vanished that the old London which we welcomed, but all part of that vast network of fact which emphasizes the waking up of the whole human family. This future will see a great Chinese Church. The fact also is obvious from what we have recorded.

At the end of the matter, the silly woman's joy at winning so much money was turned to abiding sorrow. She had lost forever the power of a kind Providence intended that every organ, muscle, nerve, of our bodies should be minister to our comfort and well-being, and if it is not used, its power is soon lost. People are seldom guilty of such folly as that woman, but a great many people—through misfortune, not through fault—have lost organs and muscles, which are losing their power.

IT'S BETTER TO WORK THAN RUST!

Some years ago, a thoughtful young lady made a wager of £3,000 that she would not speak for a whole year. Cynical married men said that a whole hour would be a long time—for some women; but nevertheless, the young woman won the wager.

At the end of the matter, the silly woman's joy at winning so much money was turned to abiding sorrow. She had lost forever the power of a kind Providence intended that every organ, muscle, nerve, of our bodies should be minister to our comfort and well-being, and if it is not used, its power is soon lost. People are seldom guilty of such folly as that woman, but a great many people—through misfortune, not through fault—have lost organs and muscles, which are losing their power.

For instance, the "outdoor" man who becomes an "indoor" man, the athletic schoolboy who becomes a sempstress, the pensioner who has had his work to seek his well-earned rest, and thousands of other people come suddenly face to face with the danger of an inactive life. The digestive organs then get no natural stimulation. As a result, the liver grows lazy, the bowels become constipated, the stomach shrinks its duty, and soon these organs lose their power to work. Indigestion, Bloating, Constipation, and other troubles follow, unless the digestive system is quickly toned, strengthened, and stimulated to health, normal activity—restored to perfect working order. Mother Seigel's Syrup—a purely vegetable, digestive tonic—brings up the digestive system, enables it to do its work, makes food nourish you and thus restores health. Here is proof of what we say, in the words of Mrs. M. A. Green, of Main Cottage, Wyke, Bore, near Coventry. On July 19th, 1909, Mrs. Green said:

"About four years ago, I had Indigestion, with sharp, terrible pains in the chest which struck through to my shoulders. I also had a feeling of fullness in my stomach after meals, with some vomiting. I used to give me pains all over. My head never was clear. The head-aches were at times awful, but over the eyes. Sometimes, when I was laid this, I was giddy that I used to fall down. I couldn't walk about, unless I took hold of something. I had biliousness, too, in a severe form, so that my face used to be quite yellow."

"I suffered a long time, until an aunt of mine advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. I began to feel better as soon as I had finished one bottle. My head never was clear. The head-aches were at times awful, but over the eyes. Sometimes, when I was laid this, I was giddy that I used to fall down. I couldn't walk about, unless I took hold of something. I had biliousness, too, in a severe form, so that my face used to be quite yellow."

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AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

With CHAMBERLAIN'S PATENT BRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEGSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [33]

IN PREPARATION THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1910.

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

"My dear old chap," replied his friend, "you really ought to let your fingers interfere with your mouth."

ORGANIZATION. I told this little tale to Smith—the new Smith—a few hours ago. He is a robust Englishman who loves and admires his country; he does not think he loves and admires it more than I do myself, but I have been away for twelve years, so I do my loving and admiring differently.

"Ah, yes?" said Smith. "We have learned a good deal in business methods. Organization has been worked up to a fine point in London nowadays. Anybody can remain away for a week-end or even more without upsetting things, and business goes on just as usual."

Smith lit his second cigar, and it was a quarter past four. We were not lunching in the City, but in the West End. "Quarter-past four," said Smith. "I have promised to call for my wife and run her out to her sister's at London before dinner. I suppose I must get the office on the phone first, though. What a lucky chap you are to have no work to do!"

I really am discovering London. But I wonder what these twelve years have done to me. From Friday afternoon till Tuesday morning, these office hours which seemed so cruel to me, are divided by a lunch which swallows two of them, are really good for British trade? I am no moralist. I have not the least intention of playing at Solomon's table, dividing St. Paul's (though I expect to find a lift there when I go), and shouting (through a megaphone?) a warning to the Londoner that trade is slipping from him. But I have been away a long time, and I am wondering.

I went down into the City at six o'clock and found almost as empty as it used to be on a Sunday morning when I bicycled three years ago on the new asphalt streets because the going was so good. And as I walked up the Strand I was surprised to find how very few people were doing the same thing. Between six and seven o'clock twelve years ago there was a ceaseless stream of forward-bound City men walking on either pavement. Yesterday the pavements were comparatively empty, and the roadway was filled with taxicabs and motor-carriages in which were men in country-going clothes. Distance has disappeared in London. There are no longer any towns and country.

But there is tea. The very apothecary of Tea with a capital letter. Twelve years ago City men lunched at a counter and spent half an hour over tea and dominoes in a cellar. For smart young men, prettily dressed, and their friends' sisters of the other sex there was, as far as I remember, only one place—to which a man could take a girl to tea. And though the tea was good, the chocolate was quite delicious. Now there are dozens of tea saloons, and the young men who lounged round the Burlington-cum have disappeared. He has a motor-car, and uses it. Therefore, no doubt, the remaining top hat. In a few years we shall see one in one of the "Jokeland" waxwork shows labelled "Unique."

But Englishwomen dress in these days of New London, if their brothers do not. And I am taking a British-made coat and skirt to Paris with me.

But I shall have to pay duty on it; and quite right, too.—Daily Express.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
1376

DAVID CORSE & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX REBILAND CROWN TARPULING
ARNHOLD, KAREBERG & CO
Sole Agents.
1535

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL-MINE Co. Ltd. who are prepared to supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines. Shippers' load at the Wharves. Quick despatch. Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."
BRADLEY & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [1406]

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [1406]

FOR PREVENTION OF DYSPEPSIA
FOR CURE
TAKE
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9s. 1/11 & 2/6.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

Tons. Reg.		
10,911	ON MARCH 23RD.	"PRINCESS ALICE" - Capt. P. GROSCH.
9,000	ON APRIL 6TH.	"KLEIST" - Capt. O. FARNKE.
9,630	ON APRIL 20TH.	"PRINZ LUDWIG" - Capt. F. V. BINZEN.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.
Early Booking Recommended.
For Particulars, apply to

MELOCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "TOURANE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from London ex s.s. "Charente" and "Medoo" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Villo de Bedaux," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 7 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwritten. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 24th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on the 24th inst. at 5 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. THOMAS, Agent.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1910. [2]

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD. COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining unclaimed after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 26th inst. at 9.30 a.m. All claims must reach us before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. MELOCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1910. [6]

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions of Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

THE WORKS

are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS AND APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.
A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIALS is always kept on hand.
THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OUHA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for short notice.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	5 P.M., 21st Jan.	Freight and Passengers.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 22nd Jan.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SYRIA	About 26th Jan.	Freight and Passengers.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	Jan.	
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JAVA	About 29th Jan.	Freight only.
	Capt. A. Thompson, R.N.R.	Jan.	

For further Particulars, apply to

B. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAI, WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"KWANGRE"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 23rd Jan., 11 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 25th Jan., 3 P.M.
CEBU and LOILO	"SUNGKANG"	On 25th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 27th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 30th Jan., 11 P.M.
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 1st Feb., 3 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

MANILA CARNIVAL, 5th to 14th FEBRUARY. S.S. "TEAN" will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. "TAMING" sails from Manila on 15th idem for Hongkong. Special Reduced return fare of \$50.

PAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"INDEN"	Mid-February.

For Further Particulars apply to MELOHRS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 21st Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGHANG"	Friday, 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & COCHINTA	"KUTANG"	Monday, 24th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 28th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 1st Feb., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 11th Feb., Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY 5th to 14th, 1910.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 28th January, and 4th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sui. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOOW	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at 10 A.M.
"HAINUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 23rd Jan., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOOW	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ABRIE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910.

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CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	Captain	FOR	SAILING DATE
BURI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 22nd Jan., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	B. Rodger	Manila	On 29th Jan., Noon.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL. For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES.

via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SAMBA ... 2nd Febr.

S.S. SAXONIA ... 9th Febr.

S.S. SPEZIA ... 15th Febr.

S.S. C. FEED LALISZ ... 27th Febr.

S.S. ALESIA ... 12th March.

S.S. BELGAVIA ... 17th March.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1910.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	Second half of Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Jan.	JAPAN	Second half of Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Jan.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Feb.	JAPAN	First half of Feb.
TJIRINI	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Feb.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	JAPAN	First half of Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 18th January, 1910.

Telephone No. 375.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR

STEAMERS

Tons

LEAVES

TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito, 6,182

FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.

"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. ...

WED'DAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage.

Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express collection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH-CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR

STEAMERS

LEAVES

TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY

"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI, 10,100

SUNDAY, 23rd Jan., at 10 A.M.

ANPING & TAKAO

"SHINSHU MARU" Capt. ...

About 24th January.

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW

"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO, 10,100

THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at Daylight.

First Class Cuisine. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

The Newly Built Steamers "CHOSHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, MANAGER

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JUST ARRIVED!
NEW SAMPLES OF
UNDERWEAR, SINGLET, BLANKETS,
UMBRELLAS AND DUTCH PIECEGOODS.

D. SCHOLTE & CO.,
AMSTERDAM.

FOR PARTICULARS AND SAMPLES APPLY TO
HUGO C. A. FROMM.
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Aradia* with the English mail of the 24th ultimo, left Singapore on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 8 p.m., and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 23rd Nov., and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 15th ultimo, and for despatch overland on the 22nd ultimo.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai	Indian	Friday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday,	21st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Friday,	21st, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Friday,	21st, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Friday,	21st, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Friday,	21st, 11.15 P.M.
Manila	Friday,	21st, 11.15 P.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Tacoma	Friday,	21st, 11.15 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Friday,	21st, 4.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Friday,	21st, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Friday,	21st, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday,	22nd, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail... Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed to-day, at 5 p.m.	Saturday,	22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Tientsin, Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.	
Rangoon	Registration, Kowloon	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	B.O.	10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	No late fee	11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Letters	11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Saturday,	22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Saturday,	22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Saturday,	22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday,	22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo	Saturday,	22nd, 5.00 P.M.
	Sunday,	23rd, 9.00 A.M.
	Sunday,	23rd, 9.00 A.M.
	Sunday,	23rd, 9.00 A.M.
	Monday,	24th, 11.00 A.M.
	Tuesday,	25th, 9.00 A.M.
	Tuesday,	25th, 2.00 P.M.
	Tuesday,	25th, 3.00 P.M.
	Wednesday,	26th,
	Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.
	Registration	10.00 A.M.
	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.	
	Registration, Kowloon	10.00 A.M.
	B.O.	10.00 A.M.
	No late fee	11.00 A.M.
	Letters	11.00 A.M.
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